**Ethical challenges**

The ethical challenges include dust, soil and water pollution. Lithium mining produces inhalable and inhalable dust particles. Transportation, storage, grinding and ore processing involving crushing and screening will generate dust. An effective dust control management plan focuses on removing dust from the source. The dust generated during the crushing and sieving process exposes lithium mine workers to silica. Inhaled silica can be deposited in the alveolar area of the lungs. In the long run, this will cause diseases such as silicosis and lung cancer.

Mining companies have a responsibility to expand their prudential duties. It is important to consider uncompromising dust suppression measures for air quality. The storage dust control in the port can ensure that nearby water bodies will not encounter lithium dust, which may eventually interfere with the marine ecosystem. Hauling mine roads are the backbone of daily mining operations, and the dust suppression of hauling roads is critical to providing services to achieve business goals related to the operational goals of lithium mines in Australia. Because the manufacturer keeps the components in the battery secret, it is difficult to recycle them correctly. (1)

It also proposes ways to use responsible mining companies to promote safer industry standards, thereby reducing harmful environmental impacts and ensuring compliance with labor laws. Although this is not a perfect solution, there are many ways to mitigate and reduce the impact of electric vehicle batteries. (2)

According to a report by Friends of the Earth, the extraction of lithium will inevitably damage the soil and cause air pollution. In the Salar de Hombre Muerto region of Argentina, locals claim that lithium mining activities have polluted humans and livestock, as well as water used for crop irrigation. In Chile, there were conflicts between mining companies and local communities. They said that lithium mining had destroyed the landscape by discarded salt on the mountains and canals filled with polluted water and unnatural blue hues. Guillermo Gonzalez, an expert on lithium batteries at the University of Chile, said in an interview in 2009: “Like any mining process, it is invasive, destroys the landscape, destroys the groundwater level, and pollutes the earth and local wells." "This is not a green solution — it's not a solution at all."

Like Tibet, there are also potentially toxic chemicals leaking from the evaporation pond into the water supply system. These include chemicals (including hydrochloric acid) used to process lithium into a saleable form, as well as those waste products that are filtered out of the brine at each stage. In Australia and North America, more traditional methods are used to extract lithium from rocks, but chemicals are still needed to extract lithium in a useful form. A study in Nevada found that fish in 150 miles downstream were affected after lithium processing. (3)

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